

TERMS. THE PINEY WOODS PLANTER Will be published every Saturday morning

J. TOTHILL and A. H. HALL.
The price will be Five Dollars per annum in advance, or Six Dollars if not paid until the end of the year. All payments made within the first three months will be considered in advance.
No subscription received for a less period than twelve months; nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Will be charged at the rate of One Dollar for every ten lines or under, for the first, and Fifty Cents for every subsequent insertion. No advertisement will be inserted even once, for less than Two Dollars.
Persons sending advertisements are requested to mark on them the number of times they desire them to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until forbid, and accordingly charged. A liberal deduction will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

THE PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, NOV. 17 1838.
Letters or communications addressed to the editors of the Planter, must be post-paid, to secure attention.

Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator, JAMES F. TROTTER.

XYLON will please excuse us for some mistakes which appeared in the extracts from her letter, published in our last.

HEAD THAT.
We have been requested to say, that in a present of Turnips, sent to M. M. Whitney, Esq., of this place, (the finest we have ever seen,) that a great many of them will weigh over 24 lbs.

U. S. SENATORS. The terms of the following Senators will expire in 1839.

Smith,	Vermont,
Webster,	Massachusetts,
Robbins,	Rhode Island,
Niles,	Connecticut,
Tallmadge,	New York,
Southard,	New Jersey,
McKean,	Pennsylvania,
Bayard,	Delaware,
Merrick,	Maryland,
Trotter,	Mississippi,
Morris,	Ohio,
Tipton,	Indiana,
Benton,	Missouri,
Lyon,	Michigan,
Reves,	Virginia,
Grundy,	Tennessee.

The New York elections commenced on Monday the 5th inst. The following are the names on the two Congressional tickets:

Whigs.	Democrats.
Ogden Hoffman,	C. C. Cambreleng,
Edward Curtis,	Isaac L. Varian,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Eli Moore,
James Munroe,	John McKeon.

ELECTIONS.
In Lowndes county, Peables (opposition) was elected to the Legislature by a majority of 13 votes.

Barton, (Dem.) is elected Representative from Marshall county, by 145 votes over his Federal opponent.

We have not yet ascertained who is elected Treasurer, but have no doubt from the division in the Democratic party, but that Brown is elected.

RESIGNATIONS. James F. Trotter has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Daniel W. Wright has resigned the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, the resignation to take effect on the 1st day of Dec. next.

The following members of the House of Representatives have also resigned:

James M. Trussel, of Kemper; Benj. B. Barnes, of Marion; Rufus T. Draughn, of Perry, and Jesse McAfee, of Covington.

Elections to fill the vacancies in Kemper and Marion, have been ordered on the 3d and 4th, and in Perry and Covington on the 17th and 18th Dec. next.

Hon. Covington Rawlings, of the City of Natchez, has been elected Judge of the Criminal Court, and commissioned.

Hon. Isaac R. Nicholson has been elected Judge of the 7th Judicial District, and commissioned.

The election took place in Florida on the 8th ult., for the Convention and Territorial Legislature. News has reached us that the whole ticket of the Democratic party has succeeded. Thus goes the Sub-treasury in the far South. What think the "State Rights Whigs" of that. Is it a Northern measure? South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, &c., can answer that question.

The "Evening Post" says, "all parties in Georgia are in favor of the Independent Treasury, and against a National Bank."

Judge Bael's test of good farming is this, "that every successive crop is better than the one which preceded it, and that the profits of the farm labor are annually increasing. A farmer who can realize these prospects is doing well. His land and his purse are improving. But whenever, on the contrary, the crops are annually diminishing, the reward of labor is necessarily diminishing also; and it may be pretty generally inferred that both the soil and the purse are under the exhausting system."

STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

A humbug dignified by the above name, was played off in this place, last week.—Being engaged with matters more important, we did not notice it in our last. At present, our remarks will be few and brief—but may yet have leisure to devote to this and other matters of minor consideration.

To know by whom the meeting was called, and who composed it, may be in some degree interesting to those who were not present.

In the first place, the call was made during the time of Court, when a large number of persons were in town. The getters up of the meeting were desirous to have a large number of names appended to the call, for this reason BOYS were allowed to see their names in print. The call for a State Rights meeting was made by boys—not one or two—and by seceders—Federalists—men who believe that suffrage should be based on property qualifications, by Sub-Treasury men, Bank men, by men who avow a preference for Clay, by men who oppose him; in a word, by all the malcontents and disappointed partisans and speculators, forming a heterogeneous compound of discordant elements, such as never before attempted to act together, on any occasion.

Only a part of those whose names were to the call of the meeting were in attendance on the appointed day. The meeting was called together by ringing of bells, &c. Curiosity drew together a few on the occasion. We say a few, for the whole number was small, and a large part was opposed, in sentiment, to the meeting which they had the politeness not to disturb. There was difference of opinion, which caused a division, we counted and found that about forty voted, all counted. The president on one occasion said, "the nays have it, nearly 30 voting on the negative." By this some idea can be formed of the number who participated, for much pains was taken to separate parties on the occasion.

As regards the resolutions, they would pass by a unanimous vote at any Boston or Hartford meeting. They breathe nothing but Whig—Federal sentiments. They are not calculated for this latitude. Some of their own party say, sin a that meeting, that they will act no longer with that party. The meeting took no positive ground respecting the leading political questions of the day and country; negative, opposition—no remedies, opposition, opposition, is the cry. There is no other ground on which they can meet; disagreeing as they do on every leading point.—They remind us of Sampson's foxes; they pull and run, in opposition to each other, but agree in opposing the people and the Administration, as the foxes did in the destruction of the corn.

His missile weapon was a lying tongue,
Which he, far off, like swift lightning
flung!
Phineas Fletcher.

It will be seen from the communication of East Fork, in last week's paper, that one of the elite of this place has been industriously circulating a report in the country, by no means flattering to those who composed the Democratic State Rights meeting that convened here on the 17th of last month. This kind of slander is so common with the members of that party, which arrogates to itself all the wealth and all the talent of the Republic, that when we catch one at it, we are in the habit of only saying "tis thy vocation Hal," and we should not, in the present instance, say more, did we not conceive it our duty, to stamp the seal of falsehood upon this foul calumny, for the honor and character of our country. The list of names appended to the call of that meeting, present an army of some of the oldest, wealthiest and most respectable citizens of this county—a body of Democrats at whose feet the shafts of the propagator of such a falsehood have fallen harmless, and where he known, there are many among them who might take up and hurl his own shafts back upon himself. We repeat, the opposition claim for themselves all the

wealth and talent of the country. They continue to do now what their forefathers and patterns have done from the foundation of this government, that is, denounce the Democrats for their ignorance and poverty. But let it not be forgotten, that some of the greatest philanthropists, patriots and benefactors of the human race, were men who were neither nurtured in the lap of Luxury, or educated at the feet of Gamaliels; witness Cincinnati, who was taken from the plough to preside over the destinies of mighty Rome, the mistress of Empires; our own beloved Washington, who from the humble vocation of a surveyor, was raised to lead his countrymen through the wilderness of doubt and danger, and finally, to direct the councils of this mighty republic, and a host of others, whose names have been enrolled in imperishable letters in the annals of their country's fame.

The circumstance that led to the penning of this article calls to mind what a noble whig the other day said, 'twas this: that Mr. Van Buren was now left to stand alone. Yes, the Banks and their aristocratic hirelings stand aloof from him, and forsooth, because he is supported by the people alone, he stands alone. The majority of the people are nothing in the eyes of these self-important Federalists, fit only to be ridiculed for their ignorance and incapacity for self government. Those whom the sovereign people approve wise and fit to rule over them, the omniscient Feds choose to denounce for their weakness and wickedness. In their immaculate Sanhedrin, they pronounced Mr. Jefferson an unprincipled knave, both in public and private character. They would fain have made the people believe that Andrew Jackson was an illiterate, ignorant dotard and that stubborn honesty was his only good quality. They would have persuaded the people that Van Buren was a limited time-serving politician. But the people were such incorrigible fools they would believe none of these things. How strange it is that the ignorant, stupid Democrats should hold the ascendancy over the all wise and talented Whigs? About thirty-eight years have elapsed since Thomas Jefferson and the people drove old John Adams, with his bands of money changers from the political temple, and though, ever since that time, with their wealth and their talent, they have been making an unceasing struggle after place and power, they have never, during the 38 years, held the reins of government in their hands, but four years, and that they obtained by fraud and artifice. Strange that the people will have their own way! If it were not for the people these ignorant Democrats could be put down. But surely, gentlemen Aristocrats, remember that the "Vox populi, vox Dei."

ERRORS, TYPOGRAPHICAL, &c.

We commend the following to those who are in the habit of searching for errors of the press; creatures with gizzards—without either hearts or souls, genius or talent—whose minds can contain but one or two ideas, and these of the least magnitude—critics—more grasshoppers of critics, who can chirp a whole day on a single word.

When the ordinary reader of a newspaper, or of a book, meets with an occasional blunder, either of a letter or a word, he is apt to cry out upon the carelessness with which the newspaper or book is printed. It is in the very nature of the process of producing words and sentences, by the putting together of moveable types, that a great many blunders should be made by the compositors in the first stage, which nothing but the strictest vigilance can detect and get rid of. The ordinary process of correction is for the printer's reader to look upon the proof, while another person, generally a boy, reads the copy aloud. As he proceeds, the reader marks all the errors which present themselves upon a first perusal.—The proof then goes back to the compositor, and here a business of great labor and difficulty ensues. Omitted words and letters have to be replaced by the corrector. The insertion of two or three words will sometimes derange the order of a dozen lines; and the omission of a sentence will involve the re-arrangement of many pages. In the tedious process new blunders are oftentimes created, and these again only be remedied by after vigilance.—The first corrections being perfected, the reader has what is called a "revise." He compares this with his first proof, and ascertains that all his corrections have been properly made. It this stage of the business, the proof generally goes to another; and it is rarely that the most practical author does not feel it necessary to make some alteration. The complicated process of correction is again to be gone over. The printer's reader and author have again revised, and what they again correct is attended to. The proof being now tolerably perfect the labor of another is, most generally in large establishments, call-

ed in. It is his business to read for the press, that is, search for the minute errors with a spirit of the most industrious criticism. The author has often to be consulted upon the queries of this capacious personage, who ought to be as acute in discovering a blunder, as a conveyancer in finding out a flaw in a title deed.

But in spite of all this activity, blunders do creep in; and the greatest mortification that an author can experience, is the lot of almost every author, namely, to take up his work after the copies have gone out to the world, and find some absurdly obvious mistake, which glares upon him when he first opens the book, and which, in spite of his conviction that it was never there before, has most likely escaped his own eye, and that of every other hunter of errors, that the best printing office can produce."

"The man that is cold to the land of his birth, will never be warm to the land of his adoption."

All experience proves that those who can forget the land where the heart first leaped with life's young throbbing pulse, never can become good citizens of any country. They are devoid of the first principle—AMOR PATRIA. We give a place to the following, from the "Baltimore American," it finds a response in our own breast.

"So much value do we attach to love of country, that we always feel distrustful of a man who pretends not to have more attachment for his native land than to any other. Much has been said of being a citizen of the world, and loving all men alike, but the love is not worth having which does not distinguish between the scenes of our childhood and the comparatively uninteresting localities of a foreign shore. Show us the person whose heart warms and eyes glisten at the bare mention of the name of home, and we will point out to you a good citizen, in whatever part of the world his lot may be cast. It is by souls that are capable of recognizing the charms of early associations that the blessings of Providence is duly appreciated, whatever men may say of the dispositions that know no difference between the "bleezing ingle and clean hearth stone of a father's roof," and the heartless greeting that exists in the land of strangers. The Swiss mountaineer dies of longing for his native land, and at the same time will shed his heart's blood for those whom he may serve under a foreign sun. The same fidelity that marks his love for his native mountains will characterise his devotion to the land of his adoption."

Prentice, (the editor of the Louisville Journal,) is not the man of "patriotic truth" and estimable dignity which most of the Whig editors repute him. No matter how severe and superior his wit may be; if prompted by malice and an envious feeling, it is unworthy the repetition and applause of intelligent and honest men.—Lexington (Miss. Standard.

Prentice, (for stating the above facts,) gives the Whig man of the Standard the following gentle reproof, in his chaste, gentlemanly style. Well, Smith, "you might have better luck," but he is one of your "decency" editors—tells the truth:

"The Standard has been coming to us for a long time, persecuting us for an exchange, which we have had no hesitation in refusing. The paragraph cited above is the consequence of our refusal. All the half-witted editors of the country, mere paper-staining wretches, offer us the alternative of exchanging with them or having the nasty contents of their ink-horns thrown in our face. Now we assure all of them, that, as often as they can manage to get hold of our Journal, they are perfectly welcome to drive as briskly as they please, their old trade of borrowing or stealing its paragraphs; but we will not be put to the expense of sending it to them, or, in other words, of having black mail levied upon us, for the purpose of escaping the consequences of their miserable and stupid malignity."

The books of subscription to the South Western Rail Road Bank of Charleston, were opened lately, in Charleston, and in the course of the day, nine thousand five hundred shares were subscribed for.

Return J. Meigs has been appointed Attorney General of Tennessee, vice, G. S. Yeager, resigned.

Good.—The origin of this word was in this wise: "A planter of Jamaica, wishing to send a puncheon of real good stuff to George H. marked upon the head "G. R. O. G.," for George Rex—old Gremakee."

VALUABLE ARRIVALS.
Four arrivals at New Bedford from the Pacific ocean have brought upwards of 9,500 barrels of sperm oil; valued at about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Governor Everett, in his speech at New Bedford, in behalf of the Bunker-hill monument, said: "Had I the wealth of the Indies, and the strength of a giant, I would carry the top of that shaft beyond the flight of the eagle—nay, I would raise it to the home of the sunbeam!"

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK, JACKSON, Oct. 11, 1838.

This Bank is now checking on New Orleans, and will receive in payment for the same, her post notes in the same manner as if payable on demand.
WM. P. GRAYSON,
Cashier.

Two cases of suicide occurred in N. York on the 24th ult., one from religious mania, the other from jealousy.

SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

The following, says the Mercury, are the members elect for the next Congress:

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.
Isaac E. Holmes, R. B. Rhett, F. W. Pickens, P. B. Ehlers, Gen. Griffin, Gen. Rogers, Col. Richardson.

HALF-WAY HOUSE.
Waddy Thompson.

DOUBTFUL.
Gen. Campbell.

In the State Legislature all the members elect, with the exception of 4 or 5, are independent treasury men.

The names in Italics above are those of new members. The others were all re-elected, and, with the exception of Thompson and Campbell, without opposition.

From the New York Express. MONEY MARKET.

There is still a very active demand for southern funds, particularly on La. and Alabama. New Orleans money is only 1 to 14 per cent discount, and Mobile about 14. The great desire, if not necessity, of placing funds in the cotton districts, has brought about a sudden change. Just six months ago they stood as follows:

	April 27—	Oct. 27—	Improve.
Augusta,	12½	14	11
Mobile,	20	14	18½
N. Orleans,	12	14	10½
Nashville,	30	54	244
Mississippi,	35	54	29½

This great change can hardly be realized; not only was there this great depression six months ago, but it was next to impossible to negotiate. Not a bank would collect or discount a dollar. Not a private note or draft could be sold at all, at any rate. What a wonderful thing, a change greater, we are persuaded than was ever known in the history of our country. On all these places there is an improvement of ten to thirty per cent. A few individuals lead the means, and insure gold enough to operate, and did invest largely, they have turned their capital at the rate of three and four per cent a month, and this is in large sums to any amount. Capitalists generally are timid. It is the active, young and industrious men, with small means, that have confidence to go ahead. If capitalists had invested their funds freely, they might have done so to almost any extent, with perfect security, and to the great convenience of the public. It was as clear as the sun at noon day, that the change which has come would come, and that speedily. It could not be otherwise. States that raise in a single year a hundred millions worth of produce, and which were taking next to nothing from the north, would in a single year turn the current of trade in their favor. That they will do so we have not a doubt; and we should not be at all surprised to find, and that in a very few months, New York indebted to New Orleans, at least, and probably to other states—and consequently drafts on those places at par or at a premium.

Stocks have all gone up to-day, and there is a better feeling.

The Pennsylvania of the 20th Oct. contains the unofficial returns from every county for governor, from which it appears that Porter received 109,108 votes, and Ritner 98,819; making the majority for the democratic candidate, 10,289 votes. It is not improbable that the official returns may cause the above majority to vary some hundred votes.

ESSENTIAL.
Happy the bonds that hold ye—
Sure, they be sweeter far than liberty.
There is no blessedness but in such bondage.
Happy, that happy chain; such links are heavenly.

MARRIED—
In this place, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., by the Hon. John Walker, Mr. SYLVESTER HYATT to Miss ELIZABETH BLAKE, both of East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

Help Us:
THOSE indebted to the undersigned will please call and pay up; further indulgence cannot be asked, and consequently cannot be given.
T. J. SPURLOCK & Co.
Nov. 17. 39-51.